



141 Persons Taken Off Stranded Transport; Italy Hails Wilson as He Crosses Frontier

Seven Nurses Among First To Be Saved

Lifeboats Capsized Three Times on Perilous Trips to the Northern Pacific

2,374 Still Aboard; Coast Guard Hurt

Indiana Lieutenant Wades Ashore Ahead of Men; Red Cross Feeds Troops

Staff Correspondence

RAYSHORE, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Hour after hour to-day, in a dismal, chilling rain, the men of the three United States Coast Guard stations on Fire Island fought their way in a frail-looking surf boat back and forth through two hundred yards of dirty foaming waves between the beach and the stranded U. S. S. Northern Pacific.

When darkness postponed this heroic game, 134 soldiers and seventeen nurses were safely ashore. Red lights flaring through the black night mist from the beach and the dark, swirling surf, the men of the three United States Coast Guard stations on Fire Island fought their way in a frail-looking surf boat back and forth through two hundred yards of dirty foaming waves between the beach and the stranded U. S. S. Northern Pacific.

Lifeboat Capsized Three Times

Time after time during the afternoon the lifesavers, only half clad, rowed their surf boat out under the towering, mottled hulk of the transport. Three times in that period the lifeboat was capsized and was hauled upon the beach by other coast guardsmen straining on a stout line made fast to the dripping stern of the tiny boat. The men sent tumbling into the breaking surf were caught by hardy men who waded in after them, trusting their own lives to strong limbs and ropes tied about their waists.

One coast guard thus hauled out lay limp on the beach in spite of prompt aid by army doctors and nurses and finally was taken to the naval hospital on the grounds of the naval air station at Bayshore seven miles away.

Many Other Ships Nearby

Dawn, or what an army order fixed as "dawn," found motor launches carrying Colonel W. S. Valentine, representing Major General McManus, the debarkation officer at the Port of New York, and Lieutenant Colonel Peirce, in charge of the medical officers here, chugging across Great South Bay from Bay Shore to Fire Island. Crossing the narrow strip of sand that is Fire Island and through the scattered group of half ruined frame cottages that is Lonelyville, they came in view of the Northern Pacific, her starboard side broadside to the beach, with her bow still pointing due northwest at Fire Island Light, two miles away. Forming a jagged line half a mile off the beach were close to twenty-five other vessels, navy tugs, destroyers, the hospital ship Solace, the H. P. Mallory and the U. S. S. cruiser Columbia.

Through the early morning hours the officers directed preparations for the care of the rescued. Barge load after barge load of blankets, fuel, food and wire stretchers for the removal of the stretcher cases in the sick bay of the Northern Pacific were brought across from Bay Shore and placed in the summer cottages, in which fires were being built and beds prepared.

Red Cross Women Prepare Food

On the beach Red Cross women from Babylon were unpacking sandwiches and big cans of steaming coffee, under the eyes of Mrs. A. G. Olney, assistant director of military relief of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross, and Miss Edith Churchill, assistant field director of medical relief. Both are stationed at Hoboken.

It was not until after 9:30 o'clock,

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New German Army Will Be Sent Against Poles

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 30.—A representative of the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" in Berlin has interviewed Herr Noske, the new German Secretary of State, in charge of national defence. Herr Noske, referring to the Volunteer Volkwehr, the new army of the German republic, said it would be formed of men above twenty-four who already had served at the front. The men are to take service for six months and elect their own officers.

The first duty of this new army, he said, would be to go to the East front and tackle the danger threatening there. He declared that the German government did not intend to allow the Poles to lay hands on any German territory, and in a few days contemplated vigorous action.

5,000 Freight Handlers Quit; Embargo Starts

Increase in Wages and Basic Eight-Hour Day Is De- manded by Union Heads

Freight handlers employed on the New York Central struck yesterday morning to enforce their demands for the basic eight-hour day and a revision upward of their wage scale. By nightfall the strike had spread to the Pennsylvania, the Erie and the Baltimore & Ohio, with the threat that by morning the employees of every road having terminals on the North River would be involved.

In consequence of the strike, the New York Central last night issued notice that it had declared an embargo on all freight routed for this port. Similar action on the part of other roads is expected to-day, unless in the meantime the strike is settled and the 5,000 men now out return to work.

The cause of the strike, according to E. Paul A. Vacarelli, acting chairman of Freight Handlers' Union 576, International Longshoremen's Association, of which parent organization he is vice president, in a formal statement issued last night was the failure of the wages and conditions board of the United States Railroad Administration to act on grievances.

Wife Brings No Action

Earlier in the day he wired George H. Sines, head of this board, that the men had gone on strike and asked that help in getting them back to work. Up to midnight he had received no answer.

The demands of the men are for the basic eight-hour day, an increase in wages from 42 to 50 cents an hour, with time and a half for overtime and Sundays and holidays. This, they claim, was theoretically awarded them by Director General of Railroads McAdoo, when he placed all railroad employees on an eight-hour basis. To date, however, they say they have been paid the same hourly rate for twelve hours' work as for eight, and are expected to work a ten-hour day.

These demands, according to Mr. Vacarelli, were presented to Mr. Sines on November 1, and action looking toward relief was then promised. Two weeks ago when no relief was in sight, the men fixed January 1 as their time limit, and no action coming up to midnight yesterday, they declared the strike on.

Freight Left on Piers

At the time there were thousands of tons of freight, much of it perishable, at the railroad stations and piers. The freight foremen sought to save as much of this as possible with the use of clerks and others, but they had little effect on the mountains of stuff waiting to be moved. The foremen also endeavored to get men to fill the strikers' places by offering 45 cents an hour and free board and lodging for all who might apply, but did not meet with great success.

J. C. Mantell, in charge of the New York Central Terminal, said yesterday afternoon that but 1,500 of his men were out, and that he expected they would be at work this morning. No formal demands, he said, had been presented to the company, and he declared he was wholly in the dark as to the causes of the strike.

Last night a representative of the railroads estimated the number of men idle at 5,000. As the union officials place the number of men out at 3,500, this would indicate that 1,500 non-union men have joined their union associates in quitting work.

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by the 166th U. S. Infantry. How Brooklyn's famous fighting regiment helped to win the war. A Complete Chronological and Descriptive Record. Original—Authentic—Historic—Honor Roll of Members. Detail stories of Kennesaw Hill and Hohenburg fine battles told and illustrated by par. dispatches. Sunday's BROOKLYN EAGLE. Order your copies to-day.—Adv.

Hylan Hints City Is After Traction Lines

Says He Will Protect Mu- nicipal Investment and De- mand "Adequate Service"

B. R. T. Stock Hit Hard

Shonts Says N. Y. Railways Must Get Relief or Many Will Be Ruined Financially

A readjustment of the entire transportation system of New York city was forecast by Mayor Hylan yesterday, as a result of the appointment last Tuesday of a receiver for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The Mayor, declaring that "heretofore receiverships have resulted in the reorganization of traction companies without special regard for the public interest," announced that the city not only would seek to protect its \$250,000,000 investments in the dual subway systems, which are involved in the receivership, but that "the rendering of proper and adequate service by the transportation companies" would be demanded.

"The city has a far larger interest in the subject than any one of the transit companies," said the Mayor.

Other Developments

Other developments yesterday were: Federal Judge Mayer fixed January 15, at 11 o'clock, as the date for argument on his order appointing Lindley M. Garrison receiver for the B. R. T. At that time the question of a joint receiver also will be determined.

The stock market, taken by surprise because the receivership was appointed Tuesday night, immediately preceding a holiday, sold R. R. T. stock with a net loss for the day of 5 1/2 points. Two protective committees, representing stockholders and noteholders, began active appeals for deposits of securities.

Theodore P. Shonts sent a letter to public officials, stating flatly that New York City Railways Company would follow the Brooklyn Rapid Transit into bankruptcy unless the fare on the company's lines should be advanced to 8 cents. Mr. Shonts declared that "through the indulgence of creditors" the company was able

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Lloyd George to Make Good Pledges or Quit

CARNARVON, Wales, Jan. 2.—The recent general election has given democracy an opportunity in the present British government to change the face of the country. Premier Lloyd George declared here yesterday.

The Premier said that, unless the government did its best to fulfill its promises, he pledged himself that he would not remain at its head, but would go back to the people for another mandate.

11,000 Babies Suffer as Milk Supply Drops

Million-Quart Shortage Ex- pected To-day; Official Asks Adult Consumers' Aid

A milk shortage, menacing the lives of thousands of infants and endangering the recovery of soldiers and sailors in the base hospitals here, threatens to grip New York City to-day.

Dr. Royal L. Copeland, the Health Commissioner, estimated last night that milk receipts to-day would drop 1,000,000 quarts below the city's normal daily supply of 1,800,000 quarts. He declared that 11,000 children, who look to the baby health stations for their daily nourishment, went without their customary quart of Grade A milk yesterday.

While the dairymen and the producers were still deadlocked over their price schedule and no means of relieving the critical situation were available, Dr. Copeland took steps to cause the hotels and restaurants, which use approximately 40 per cent of the daily milk receipts, to curb their consumption, in order to assure the children and the sick of adequate supplies. He said that he felt almost certain that, with conservation practiced by households and public eating places, little suffering would ensue.

The estimates on today's milk receipts, made by several of the larger distributors last night, were far more optimistic than those of Dr. Copeland and his aids.

Lotus Horton, president of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company,

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Polish Troops Seize Railways; Menace Berlin

Army of 30,000 Marching on German Capital Said To Be Only 50 Miles Away

Teutons Refuse to Fight

Much Booty Captured and Many Reported Slain in Advance From Posen

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 2.—A Polish army of 30,000 men is marching on Berlin, according to a dispatch received here, quoting rumors at the German capital. Gustave Noske, member of the Ebert Cabinet in charge of military affairs, is said to have ordered the Fifth German Division to meet the Poles.

Events in Posen are assuming a grave character, according to advices from Berlin. Large parts of the province are in the hands of the Poles and Polish troops have crossed the frontier at Sulmierzyce, a town southeast of Posen and sixty-two miles northeast of Breslau. German troops there must, it is said, retreat in the face of a superior force of the Poles.

It is also reported that the Polish government at Warsaw has ordered the mobilization of all Poles.

GENEVA, Jan. 2.—The Polish army which is marching toward Berlin has as its object "a tearing raid into Germany," according to the Polish agency at Lausanne.

Infantry Strongly Supported

The infantry is well armed and is supported by artillery and cavalry. The infantry already has occupied important railway centres, including Kreuz-Deleson and Poznan, and has captured a large amount of railway stock with little resistance. The Germans are repulsing demobilized troops and fighting is expected, although some of the demobilized soldiers are refusing to serve.

The agency says that as the German railways are disorganized, there is a possibility of a well organized Polish army reaching Berlin.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Polish troops have entered Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, fifty miles east of Berlin, says a Berne dispatch to the "Express," which adds

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Wilson Dispelled Britain's Fear Of Sea Curb, Says Wickersham

Nothing So Far in President's Utterances to Indicate His Idea of World League Is at Variance With That Advanced by the French Premier

By George W. Wickersham

New York Tribune
London Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The President's visit to England has come to an end and an appraisal of its results may now be attempted.

Every American must be gratified by the character of his reception, for the spontaneous outpouring of the people to greet him was hardly personal. England felt no intimate acquaintance with Mr. Wilson and he humorously referred to that fact in one of his addresses.

The initial demonstrations at least were a tribute to the great sister nation overseas whose effective cooperation enabled the Allies to destroy the power of Germany, which menaced their very existence.

In France the greeting was something more. France is war weary. She yearns for an enduring peace. Frenchmen almost pathetically looked to Mr. Wilson for a magic remedy which would remove from them the fear of a recurrence of the horrors which during four and a half years blighted their fair fields, destroyed their picturesque cities, consumed their youths and maidens, and threatened their civilization. So they welcomed President Wilson with a frantic, passionate and united enthusiasm.

England Doubts And Questions

The feeling of England was less un-mixed with doubt. Its outpouring was more to the representative than to the man. The conviction that the existence of England depends upon her mastery of the seas is bred in the bone of every Briton. The President's promise that the terms of peace shall insure all nations "absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas outside of territorial waters, alike in peace and war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants," has awakened in the mind of all England a feeling of doubt and question as to its precise meaning and a disturbing apprehension of discord in the coming peace conference. For it may be safely predicted that England never will agree to conditions which she would regard as national suicide.

President Wilson's visit in large measure dispelled the feelings aroused by his proposals concerning freedom of the seas. Never has he appeared to better advantage than during his sojourn in this country. He was pleasant, cordial and frank in manner. His oratory was delivered in that quiet, restrained, cultivated tone which is the ideal in England of public speaking.

Prominent Englishmen, describing the Guildhall banquet, said the President "fitted into the picture perfectly, as though he belonged there." He presented himself to the English people as a product of English tradition.

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Committed to Few Definite Positions

Though he has come to be accepted and judged by Englishmen as a man and not as a syllogism, yet on rereading his various public utterances during his visit the conclusion cannot be escaped that the President has committed himself to few, if any, definite positions. His speeches were characterized by that same pleasing ambiguity wherewith we in America have become familiar.

The same old phrases, "human rights," "community of purpose," "coming together in covenants of good will," etc., recur with accustomed frequency. On the other hand, there has been an entire absence of dogmatic statement. His attitude has been one of obvious effort to please. His intimation of a willingness to seek means of expressing in the peace terms a practical way of accomplishing aims wherewith, he declared, both Lloyd George and Clemenceau were in agreement with him, strongly conveyed the impression that there were no essential differences between him and the representatives of other great powers as to bases upon which an enduring peace should be established.

Harmony Marred By Clemenceau

This atmosphere of harmony was somewhat marred by reports in the London afternoon papers of Clemenceau's address in the French Chamber of Deputies Sunday night, wherein he bluntly avowed that he was not in agreement with President Wilson on all points.

"America," the Old Tiger said, "is far away from Germany. France is very near. There are things I think

of that do not touch him as they do a man who for four years has seen the Germans in his own country."

He warned his hearers that Germany was conquered but not crushed; that we must be forewarned against any repetition of her aims, and that the Allied victory must be followed by its just consequences in order to prevent the vanquished from again imperilling peace.

Clemenceau adverted somewhat ironically to President Wilson's proposition to secure the peace of Europe by means of a territorial adjustment based upon nationality and to his scornful references to the "forever discredited" balance of power as a means of preserving the peace of Europe.

Mr. Wilson, Clemenceau added, had approved his reply to Lloyd George's questions concerning the British fleet, saying, "What I have to submit to the Allied governments will change nothing of your replies to Lloyd George. Each one will retain his freedom."

Did Wilson Have Copy of Address?

Clemenceau's speech, delivered in Paris Sunday night, appeared in the London papers Monday afternoon. It would be interesting to learn whether Mr. Wilson received a copy of it before he delivered his address in Manchester Monday morning.

In that address he said, speaking of the league of nations, "If the future had nothing for us but a new attempt to keep the world in right poise by a balance of power, the United States would take no interest, because it will join no combination of powers which is not a combination of all of us. She is not interested merely in the peace of Europe, but in the peace of the world."

The President did not explain what he meant by "a combination of all of us." He did say: "In the past the world was governed, or at any rate, an attempt was made to govern, by partnerships in interest. They have broken down."

"There is only one thing," he added, "that can bind peoples together. That is, common devotion to right." He concluded by saying:

"I wish we could—not only for Britain and the United States, but for France, for Italy and the world—enter into a great league covenant, declaring ourselves first for all the friends of mankind and uniting ourselves together for the maintenance and the triumph of the right."

Surely nobody can interpret these utterances as committing the President to the theory of a league of nations which shall embrace an unrepentant and unregenerate Germany. She is not "one of us." A statement by her that she is the friend of mankind would provoke only derision.

Russia Cannot Be "One of Us"

Russia—or what was once Russia—now broken and rent by anarchy and dominated by murderous internationalists—cannot be "one of us."

Germany, as well as Austria, must be reappointed. She must be made to realize the enormity of her crimes against civilization and humanity. The readjusted states to be created out of her territory must have a new birth of spirit, as well as a complete change of government, before any of them can be admitted as "one of us."

New Russia must arise before any one of them can meet the test of trust based upon good will and friendship suggested by the President as a condition to admission to the league as "one of us."

This interpretation would seem to harmonize Mr. Wilson's ideal of a league of nations with the practical requirements of Clemenceau.

Such a league must admit to membership any and every nation whose moral attributes carry assurance that its covenants will be observed and carry trust that its ideals are not limited

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HUNS GET WORLD TRADE

Americans Must Learn Languages in Order to Compete.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A sixty-four page book, entitled "Language Logic," profusely illustrated with full page halftone engravings, tells how Spanish can be acquired by a very wonderful method by which you can learn to speak as well as read and write Spanish, French, Italian and English simply by listening to specially prepared phonograph records on any machine. Its publishers, the Cortina Academy, 12 East 46th St., Desk 23, New York, announce that for a limited time this book will be given free to all who write for it.—Adv.

President Is Met by Page And Cellere

Crowds Along Way Offer Warm Welcome as Special Train Nears Rome

Greeted by Royal Emissary at Line

Eternal City En Fete for American Guests; King Pays Tribute to U. S.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S

SPECIAL TRAIN, Jan. 2 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson's special train crossed the Franco-Italian frontier at Modane at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The Presidential party was met at the frontier by American Ambassador Page, Count Macchi de Cellere, Italian Ambassador to the United States, and the Prince of Udine, who will accompany the President to Rome.

The party caught its first glimpse of the snow-capped peaks of the Western Alps at breakfast time while the train was crawling slowly through the mountain passes.

President Wilson rested to-day from the continuous round of activities of his English visit and is looking forward with great pleasure to his visit to Rome.

Welcomed at Frontier

ROME, Jan. 2.—The royal train with President Wilson on board was met at the Italian frontier to-day by the Duke of Lante, representing King Victor Emmanuel. Both the French and Italian authorities in the frontier town welcomed the Presidential party.

A crowd of the townspeople had gathered at the station and gave the President a greeting. The day was a bright one, with the winter sun shining on the snow-covered mountains surrounding the valley.

The American Ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, in company with the military and naval attaches of the American Embassy, left here yesterday to meet President Wilson at the Italian border.

Visit Chief Topic in Rome

The visit of Mr. Wilson to Rome was the chief topic of conversation at official New Year's receptions here yesterday.

Greetings were given by King Victor Emmanuel to members of the Cabinet, Senators, Deputies and high officials at the Quirinal. The King, during his short address, sent felicitations to the army, paying a tribute to its discipline and steadfastness. He closed by extending salutations to America and the Allied nations.

Wilson Expected to Help End Political Crisis on His Trip By Bampton Hunt

New York Tribune
Special Cable Service

PARIS, Jan. 2.—As Paris sees it, President Wilson's visit to Rome, where he will meet Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino, is not merely for receiving his third instalment of grateful acclamation, but it has a much more important underlying motive.

As is well known, Italy at present is passing through a somewhat serious political crisis from the Entente point of view, and it is believed here that the visit of Mr. Wilson will go a long way toward resolving the present situation.

Not only is Italy, as is generally believed here, standing for the moment upon the pact of London, to which America is not a party, but it is apparent to the disinterested observer that whereas Baron Sonnino regards the Yugoslav ambitions with considerable doubt, Orlando appears to be distinctly in favor of a rapprochement between Italy and her new neighbors.

Mr. Wilson plans to stay in Italy four days only, but it is just possible that the political crisis there may delay his return and consequently postpone the opening of the inter-Allied conference.

The Italian crisis is one of those emergencies which might cause the opening of informal conferences among the Allies to be delayed beyond January 6.

Arthur Ralfour is here, but Clemenceau has left for a full week's holiday. He is not expected in Paris for another in his native Vendée, and Lloyd George